# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

### WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT VESSEL.

COTTON ADVANCED-CONSOLS, 961 TO 961

A part of the following intelligence appeared in the greater parof cor edition of yesternay morning.

The steamship Arego, from Southampton on the 7th of April, arrived here at 1 o'clock last night, The Arago made a passage of 12 days and 6 hours from Cowes, being one of the best of the season. She

brings 128 passengers, among whom are Nathaniel Belton, esq. United States Consulat Geneva, and lady; John H. B. Latrobe, esq., bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg: Austin L. Main, esq., bearer of dispatches from Paris, and family; and Capt. Loring Bullard of the ship Sarah Parinton, wrecked at sea.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Monday afternoon considerable anxiety was manitested on the river for the safety of the Leviathan steamship, moored off Deptford, in consequence of the breaking of two of her bow mooring chains. Some steamers which laid between the Levisthan and the shere sesisted in checking the canting of the bow of the ship inward. With all expedition a large hawser was laid out to the Dreadnought, and three powerful steamtugs were brought to bear on the port bow, in hanling the ship into her former position. Fortunately the equal was of short duration, but the weather con Finned boisterous, and the tugs were engaged until late in the evening in keeping the bow out. She sustained not the slightest injury, and as far as could be learned none of the vessels that were lying inside her were damaged. It should be stated that the moorings at the stern remained firm.

The American bark Petres, Capt. Samuel Osborne, from Havre for New-York, with emigrants to the num-ber of 217, French and German, and a general cargo, got ashore on Sunday morning at 24 o'clock, on the shoals off Chichester. Chevalier Pappulardo, United States Conrul at Portsmouth, immediately went to her assistance, and at once gave such directions as were necessary, and engaged a gang of men to man the pumps and endeavor to keep her free from water, the erew being exhausted. Later in the afternoon all hopes of the vessel were given up and the passengers and crew were landed at Portsmouth. She was about 500 tune burden and well fastened.

The Times says:

We have reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli will bring in his Budget on Friday, the 16th inst. Thursday next is the day for the commencement of the dividend payments at the Bank of England. At the Bank dend payments at the Bank of England. At the Bank to-day, the applications for discounts were upon a moderate scale. In the open market, a good demand was experienced, and the current rate for good bills is somewhat higher, at 2½ w2½ per cent. With the termination of the quarter and the passage of the 4th of the month, the recent slight increase in the demand for money has altogether subsided.

American securities were unfavorably affected by the lower prices from New York, but not to a general extent. A reduction also occurred in Grand Trunk of Canada, while Great Western fractionally improved. The Trade, April 5—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 578,648 lbs., which is a decrease of 124,862 lbs., feempared with the previous statement.

Glassoow, April 3.—Corron—We have no change to note in our Cotton market this week. The demand

to note in our Cotton market this week. The demand has been trifling, and prices are unchanged. Goods AND YARNS—The business of the week has been comparatively small, but we close with a more general in-quiry and an improved tone. Stocks of both Goods and Yarze are far from heavy.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor inaugurated the Boulevard Sebastopol on Monday. He was on horseback and rode in front of the ercort. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and everything went off in perfect tranquillity. The crowd was very great. The Government has just placed the "Core" steam advice boat at the disposal of Marshal Pelissier, to convey him and his suite to England.

The monthly return of the Bank of France will be sublished next Friday morning.

The monthly return of the Bank of France will be published next Friday morning.

The 3 w cents closed at 60f. 60c. for the end of the month, and the 41 w cents at 93f.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 1st are again occupied with the alleged fusion of the two branches of the Royal family, and, while some express great alarm, others denounce the Government for not having prevented it. The Government and the Carlist journaliets affect to treat the matter with indifference.

The Independente of Turin publishes an article in which it insists on the necessity of Sardinia adopting such measures as are necessary to maintain friendly relations with the French Government, and, in the course of its remarks, it says: "We strongly oppose "the opinion entertained by some persons that a "liberal government cannot be allied with a government ment based on different institutions, and who, by issults to that government, place in danger the cleer friendship which prevails between the two coun-tries. We are convinced that the French alliance "is of great importance, not only to Piedmont, but to
the common country, Italy; and that the isolation
to which we should be condemned without that
alliance would be fatal. We express this opinion
with the greatest confidence."

ORSIN'S TESTAMENT.

Correspondence of The Lodon Times.

TURIN, April 1, 1857.

On my return last night from Milan I found public attention fixed on two remarkable documents which attention fixed on two remarkable documents which ese Gazette. These are a second letter from Orsini to the Emperor Napoleon, and the unfortunate man's last will and testament. In consequence of my absence from Turin you may perhaps, have anticipated the translation I now transmit to you of these remarkable documents. The Gazette prefixes to them the follow-

ing remarks:

We receive from a sure source the last writings of "We receive from a sure source."

"It is consoling to see how, upon the brink of the grave, turning his confiding thoughts to the august will which he recognizes as propitious to Italy, while he pays homage to the moral principle against which he has offended, condemning the execuable crime into which he was dragged by a love of country pushed to Alicium he points out to the youth of Italy the road delirium, he points out to the youth of Italy the road they should follow to regain for their native land the poet that is due to it among civilized nations."

The letter to the Emperor is in Italian; the will is n French. They run as follows:

The letter to the Emperor is in Italian; the will is n French. They run as follows:

"To His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

"Sirk: The fact of your Imperial Majesty having permitted the publication of my letter of the 11th of Kebruary while it is a clear proof of your generosity, shows me that the wishes expressed in favor of my country find an echo in your heart, and to me, about to die, it is certainly no small comfort to see how your Imperial Majesty is moved by true Italian sentiments.

"In a few hours I shall be no more: but, before drawing my last breath, I wish it to be known, and I declare it with that frankness and courage, which, up to this day, I have tever belied, that assassination, in whatever form it may disguise itself, does not enter into my principles, notwithstanding that, by a fatal mental error, I allowed myself to be led into organizing the attempt of the 18th of January. No, political assassination was not a part of my system, and I have combated ", exposing my very life, as well by writings as by public facts, at the time when a mission of Government put me in a position to do so.

"And let my countrymen instead of putting faith

inge as by public facts, at the time when a mission of Government put me in a position to do so.

"And let my countrymen, instead of putting faith in the system of assassination, utterly reject it, and knew by the voice of a dying patriot that their redemption must be won by abnegation, by a censtant unity of efforts and sacrifices, and by the exercise of true virtue; gifts which already germ in the young and active part of my conationals—the only gifts that will ever make Italy free, independent and worthy of the glory with which our forefathers illustrated her.

"I die, but, while doing so with calmness and dignity, I desire that my memory should not remain stained by any misdeed.

"As to the victime of the 14th January, I offer my blood as a sacrifice, and I pray the Italians that, when

blood as a sacrifice, and I pray the Italians that, when the day of their independence comes, they will give a

worthy compensation to all those who then suffered in our who had been suffered. "Finally, let your Imperial Majesty permit me to sek, not my own life, but that of the two accomplices who were condemned to death with me.

With the most profound respect, he will be the female of the female March 11 1855."

Prison de la Roquette, Murch 11, 1658."

"About to end my days, I write with my own hand the following dispositions, which I desire to be exactly executed, and that they should have the force of an act of my free and independent will:

"1. I desire that M. Enrico Cernushi of Milan, Italy, residing at Paris, shall withdraw" my money, which was taken from me at the time of my arrest, t and which is in the hands of M. le Procureur General of the Seine, less a sum equal to those expenses of the trial which are at my charge.

"2. I desire him to dispose of the morey that remalus, after deduction of the above-named charges,

in the following manner.

(A). He will buy a gold watch and a gold chain to give as a souvenir to M. Jules Favre, the lawyer who defended me, the whole to be of the value of at least 800f. On the watch he will have the following words engraved: 'Felice Orsini to M. Jules Favre, souvenir. (B). I desire that my body shall be put into a box

"(B). I desire that my body shall be put into a box of common wood, and sent to London, England; because I will be buried in the cemetery where are the remains of the Italian patriot, Ugo Foscolo, and laid by his ride. M. Cernnechi will pay the necessary expenses out of the above-mentioned money, &c.

"(C). All these charges paid, I wish the money that remains to be sent to my uncle, Orso Orsini, or to my brother, Leonidas Orsini, who reside together at Imola, Roman States, Italy, and who are to dispose of the when itself for the benefit of my two little girls.

it exclusively for the benefit of my two little girls. Ernestina and Ida Orsini, residing at Nice, Sardinian

States, Italy.

"3. I authorize J. D. P. Hedge of Giastonbury, near Bath, Somersetshire, in England, to take charge of my eldest daughter, Ernestina Orsini, born at Nice Maritime, Sardinian States, Italy, on the 9th of April and residing in the same town.

1. I authorize Mr Peter Stuart of Liverpool.

England, to take charge of my second daughter, Ida Orsini, born at Nice Maritime the 12th of March, 1863, and residing with her elder sister in the same I recommend with all my heart to my intimate

town.

5. I recommend with all my heart to my intimate friends J. D. P. Hodge of Glastonbury, and Peter Stuart of Liverpool, my two above mentioned little girls, in order that the education they shall receive may be quite conformable with the principles o honesty, of true virtue, of prudence, and of true love of their country.

6. I desire that all my property in clothes, books. Ac., now in the hands of M. de Lasaile, Director of La Roquette, shall be eent to Miss Eliza Cheney of London, resigning in London, England, No. 2 Gration street, Aland road, Kentish New town (see in Gazetta), No. 10. Lordon. Miss Eliza Cheney (see will dispose of them according to her free and independent will, as well as of my other property already left to her before my arrest and during my imprisonment. All that I have done for her is but a very humble and a very small souvenir for the extreme goodness and devotion she has under all circumstances shown to me. I recommend this honest and virtuous lady to my friends in mend this honest and virtuous lady to my friends in Ergland.

7. Finally, I desire that the above-named Mr. En-

"7. Finally, I desire that the above-named Mr. Enrico Cernuschi be the executor of these dispositions in
so far as they regard Paris; and that, as regards those
to be executed in England, he should have the cooperation of M. Vicenzo Caldezi of Fasnza, Roman
States, Italy, residing in London.

"The whole written by my own hand.

"FELICE ORSINI."

Price de la Requette, or Depot of the Condemned, March
10, 1852."

There can, I should suppose, be no doubt of the au-

10, 1858."
There can, I should suppose, be no doubt of the authenticity of these documents, of which, at any rate, the Sardinian Government is doubtless satisfied, or it would not have permitted their publication in the official paper.

"With the exoperation of M. de Lesalle, Director of La Roquette, While functions permit it. FELICE ORSINL"

1 "And also the other things that may exist.
"FELICE ORSINL"

#### MONTENEGRO.

A letter from Cattaro of the 17th ult, says: A ukase has just been published, by order of Prince Danilo, in all the markets and transmitted to all the captains and centurions. It interdicts, under the most severe penalties, the committal of the slightest act of hostility on the Ottoman territory. It is also therein stated that Montenegro will not assume the offensive against Turkey; but that in the event of any aggression on the part of the latter it will oppose force to force. It is not known whether this ukasef conceals any secret intention, or whether it is inspired by a fear of the Turkish armaments.

## TURKEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24, 1858. The news of the measures taken by the municipality of New-York to welcome H. G. Mohammed Pasha and suite to the shores of the New World has occasioned much gratification to the Ottoman Government, and I am told that the Sultan has expressed himself as greatly pleased by a hospitality which rivals that of the ancient Arabs. Nothing The Times has the following private telegram:
"Mareilles.—Intelligence from Genoa of the 2d gives the result of the trial which took place at Lucea of the Leghorn insurgents. Eight of the prisoners are condemned to death, and eleven to various terms of imprisonment. Five of the latter are Sardinian subjects."

mere touching to Mussulman feelings could be done by the American people than the offering of a hospitable reception to an agent of the Sultan. How much better (cheaper) it is for the United States to gain the esteem and respect of the Ottoman Government by such acts of national courtesy than to act

of the greater Powers of Europe.

I understand that the Ottoman Government ha taken measures to correct the absurd tales published in some of the papers of the United States with regard to the former agent of the Sultan, Amin Bey The articles attacking him and the American Legation have been the source of much amusement here The most humorous part of these is where the writer claims the enjoyment of the very particular esteem and respect of the Sultan, who &c., for the American Legation, bestowed upon him first a ring and next a decoration, while it is a matter of certainty, beyond a doubt, that the Sultar

never has heard of him (Dainese) in his life. I learn that Mr. George A. Porter, formerly United States Consul at this place, has been appointed Ottoman Consul-General for Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Porter is remembered here with much pleasure by many of his countrymen. Col. Williams, the newly appointed Minister Resident, has not yet arrived, though he is soon ex-

## CHINA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Hong Kong, Feb. 15, 1858. Canton, as a stronghold of impudent intolerance, is no more, and that singular old Bombastes Furioso, Governor Yek, who has so ludicrously humbugged the outside barbarians, is even now on his way to Calcutta, where he will have an opportu-

nity to inspect the fort which is to be his prison. The occupation of the city is as complete as the smallness of the forces will admit. A broad road has been formed, running directly from the water front of the city, over the wall, over house-topand all kinds of ruins, to headquarters, which are located at the north or further side of the city. The allied troops are strongly intrenched, and may safely defy any force which can be brought against them from without, while a police force of about 1,000 men patrol the city and keep all quiet within.

Everybody is more or less disappointed at the appearance of the inner city. Instead of some great magnificence which barbarian eyes were not worthy to witness, it seems as though the Celestials were ashamed to expose the nakedness of the land. There are relics of great Oriental magnificence but dilapidated and time-worn. In the Tartar General's palace, you pass through room after room inhabited only by thousands of bats, and many teminhabited only by thousands of bats, and many tem-ples and grottoes have their floors covered to the depth of six inches with the excrement of birds. In fact, the whole Tartar city seems a most confusing mixture of Oriental splendor and total decay. As The Friend of China remarks concerning the Tartar quarter, it is the most miserable assemblage of but ever seen not constructed. of huts ever seen, not one in a dozen being hab-itable. There is every reason to believe that for years past even the local Chinese have been kept in ignorance of the misery in which the Tartars have been living, and have been for this purpose kept out of this quarter entirely. There is absolutely nothing inside this city, which for so many years has been closed to the gaze of the curious, and in many a

face blank disappointment has taken the place of eager curiosity. It is wonderful what a set of humbugs the Chinese are, and with what perfect coolness they impose on strangers. However, the charm is broken now, and this last defense overthrown: henceforth the exclusive policy of China is to be a matter for history, and all her bombast to pass away with her canvas-painted fortifications, and googs and dragon-headed shields.

The city being in complete possession of the allies, notifications were at once made public raising the blockade and establishing regulations for trade. Inflammatory placards are continually being posted throughout the city, in spite of the vigilance of the police, calling upon the Cantonese to rise and expect the city of the continual to the police of the police. terminate the barbarians; while most bitter invec-tives are buried at the old Governor, Pih Qui, for accepting office under the invaders instead of committing suicide, like a brave man. He had his choice either to continue Governor of Canton or to follow his illustrious superior, Yek. The Tartar General has, however, fallen into disgrace for having been detected in an attempt to organize a force of the Tartar troops in the city, although he avers it was only to pay them and send them off about their business. The matter appeared suspicious,

their business. The matter appeared suspicious, and he is now a close prisoner.

The proclamation of the Governor, in and to the Chinese, is in so ludierous contrast to the bombastic effusions which have heretofore come from that high functionary, that it may be worth while to give a translation of it in full. There is in it no talk about "foreign devils" and "bar barians," which terms have been so current in for-mer Celestial proclamations. The old gentleman must be quite astonished at his own production. Here it is:

Pin, by imperial appointment of the Great Pure Dynasty, Got ernor of Kicouptong, inuce the following notification I, he said Governor, have consulted about an harmonic angement with the two nations of Great Britain and France, to make convenient provision for the tranquility arising places of this province, and that there may be reduced the province of the pro of prope, and better merry business in the foreign hongs, a dent be under any apprehensions; you must not obstinate use to come forth. After the issue of this proclamation do yo thwith return to the official Courts of Great Britain as ance, and saviet in the management of business, and let the re you who were engaged as teachers or compandors, or in an old of hired service, in the hongs, likewise return to your during describes, after your usual fashion. You need not obstish at other and anxieties, looking about and not coming forwar outs.

The effect of this proclamation is beginning to appear, though not to the extent hoped for. large number of the tradesmen and shopkeepers are returning to the city and opening their shops. On the 11th inst., on the day after the raising of the blockade, two or three steamers went up from this place, filled with curious and business visitors.

Anything like a renewal of trade is hardly to be expected, the larger merchants being in mortal fear of the Mandarius.

Any small articles that can be secretly transferred,

the Chinese are willing to sell, but not a chest of tea or a package of silk can be obtained.

A fearful famine has been raging in the city, par-tially mitigated through the appeals made by the military chaplains and others. Hundreds have been found dying or dead from starvation. The Parsec community at Hong Kong, with their characteristic benevolence, have subscribed for about \$3,000 worth of rice; and this has been distributed for the present relief of thousands. An appeal has also been made to the English community, with some Buccess.

It is terrible to witness the utter carelessness for human life which exists among the Chinese, and alas! in some instances, the same carelessness ex-tends to those who come from Christian lands. True there are, and have been, fewer brutalities perpetrated than was ever the case before after the cap-ture of a city; and the powers that be deserve the thanks of Christendom that the terrors of a general sack and indiscriminate slaughter have not suc-ceeded to the terrors of a bombardment. Still some of the details of that 24 hours' slow firing are enough to curdle one's blood, now that we know who it was and what it was that the shot and shell rained down upon. Not upon stalwart soldiers and a fortified city, but upon thousands of poor, miserable, starving beggars, who would hardly slip out of the way to dodge a shot if they saw it coming, and whose fiercest war cry was "Chow-chow,

and whose hercest war cry was "Chow-chow," taipan, chow-chow," which is a sort of mongrel Chinese for "Bread, master, bread "

The whole country about Canton swarms with robbers, and all the rivers and creeks are filled with pirates. The Tartar soldiers, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, have been turned adrift without pay ment, and they are supposed to have a hand in the mischief which is constantly going on. The alarm which resulted in the imprisonment of the Tartar General, before spoken of, was occasioned by the collection of some of these notable patriots.

As for American diplomacy, there is little to be said, for very little transpires. It is generally known that on Sunday, the 7th inst., an invitation came from the English and French Commissioners to the American and Russian Commissioners to meet them in council. Unfortunately, there is no American vessel here which can go up to Canton, and hence Mr. Reed was obliged to charter the steamer Ante-lope, belonging to Messrs. Russell & Co., for his

It is generally reported that at this meeting a joint representation by the four Powers was decided upon, and a formidable demonstration before Pekin itself, so soon as the expected Russian fleet arrives There is great suspicion on the part of the allies and jealousy of the active Russian development about the Amoor River, and in Japan and the neighboring islands; and this jealousy extends in some degree to the United States, from the fact that so many and so active Yankee engineers are in Russian employment in those regions. Thus a local paper, speaking of the above consultation and its support

bjeet, adds: - But such elements will never harmonize; and though Mr. But such elements will never harmonize; and though Mr. red has accepted the invitation of Lord Eight and Baron Grosmeet them in consultation at Canton, there is much more lacod of a coalition of the Americans with the Russians than with

In Tartary, as we now learn, four whole tribes of the Mongols have transferred their allegiance to Russia they having been promised exemption from taxation, which was before heavy upon them; and already along that frontier a chain of Russian fortifications is established to protect the newly-annexed terri tory. Actual hostilities are in progress in Chinese Tartary, two or three cities being besieged by the tory. Actual ho

From the northern ports there is little or nothing of interest. Trade is inactive, and politics are quiet. The Coolie trade seems to have met a reerse at Shanghae, through the interference of the American Consul, Mr. Freeman. It seems that the Wandering Jew, an American ship, which after long detention had succeeded in procuring a load of olies for Havana, was pursued by the United States Consul in an armed steamer, captured, and nearly all the Cooles taken from her. It is strongly intimated that Mr. Freeman has overstepped hi authority, but of this further developments

opportunity to decide.

The Chinese emigration to Australia and California nia is still large, but is composed usually of a most degraded class.
As for the United States fleet, it has scattered in

all directions; the San Jacinto and Portsmouh to Manilla, the Minnesota to Macao, and the Mississippi to Shanghae.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.—
TUESDAY EVENING, April 6—Owing to the holidays, the following observations refer solely to transactions in the private contract markets: Tea—The demand of all kinds still rules very mactive in prices, however, there is no change. Sugar—For all raw qualities there is very little inquiry, at about previous quotations. Refined Goods are dull. Coffee—Plantation kinds are held at dull prices; other descriptions are a slow inquiry. Rice—Holders are somewhat immer in their demands, but the business doing it wery goderate. s doing is very moderate. Paovisions—Good and deeful Butter is somewhat firmer

PROVISIONS—Good and useful Butter is comewhat firmer, their Provisit in are in slow inquiry. SPIRITS—There is a moderate business doing in Rum, at full rices. Brandy is very inactive. Grait Spirit continues dull, SALTEFIESE—All kinds are of heavy sale, at the late decline in alue.

METALE—The Iron market is still heavy, at about Friday's oring rates. Tin is very inactive. All other metals are very MONEY MARKET .- Consels have been very heavy.

buriness having been done at Sig. they have now recovered to Signify for memey and account, and inclined to go better.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular. Per Aragol.

The business in Baradarures since Thiraday has been of fixed chiefly to some large sales of French Flour, report about 31; 27; 6 49 20 ft for caoles quality. Any lots of relief to the business of the control of the con

At to-day's market the attendance was small, and the business one braited. French Whitar about recovered last Tuesday celline, selling at 1d d 2d. \$\Phi\$ bush over that day's prices, but devices represent the market series in the merest retail. From configuration there was no alteration, and the sales make the in the merest retail. From configuration

Publi.

BEEF in the merest retail inquiry at late rates.

Ponk slow of sale at about 70 for Prime.

Bacon is still in very limited request, and meets quite a retail sale at previous quetations.

LARD is more dequired for, and aren 1 Powt. dearer, 52 has been paid for time quality, and 53; for choice brands.

Tathow there is little doing in, and 54; may be given as nominal quotations for Butchers' Association. In Lordon the market closes strady at 54 6 554 9 on the spot, and 53 9. May to June.

Rosty quiet at 4 3 for common.

CLOVERSEND—There is no inquiry for, and prices are quite nominal.

nominal.

BARK is slow at 9.6 for Philadelphia and 7.642 for Baltimore.

For COTTON the market respensed yesterday with a better feeling and a good demand, and has gradually improved to the close, to-day's quotations being 123-164. \$\phi\$ in above last Thursday's rates. The sales yesterday were 14.80 bales, and to-day 15.000, hearly one-half on speculation. In Manchester an improvement is also resorted. Middling Orleans 6 15-161. Mobile 644; Bowed 6 11-164. \$\phi\$ in.

#### THE LATEST.

WEDNESDAY, April 7 .- The money article of The Times of Wednesday says the quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount, and the short ex-change on London is 25.10 per £1 sterling. In comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 101d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10 dearer in Paris than in London; also, about 4-10 dearer in London than in Hamburg. The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 107 per cent, which, when compared with the mitt par tween the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England. After making allowance for the charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate is just low enough to admit of the expertation of gold from this country. This has been the first day for private transfers in the stocks lately-shut for the dividends and as usual on such occasions, the market has been influenced by a number of small sales. Before the termination of business, however, there was a tendency to revival. Consols, which closed last evening at 96; #961, were first quoted at 967 #961, and subsequently receded to 961. A bet er tone was then manifested and the final transactions were at 961 a 961 for money and 96 | 296 | for the 6th of May. In the Stock Ex change, and also in the discount market, there has been a slight increase in the demand for money, but at the Bank there were few applications. In the Foreign Exchanges there was no important alteration from the rates of last post.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 6.—The arrivals LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 6.—The arrivals constwice since this day week have been moderate. There have been intelled doing in the trade during the past week, owing to the intervention of the Easeer holidays, but yesterday more tone was perceptible, as we have had cold, harsh weather lately, and the accounts from Mark Lane road better. WHEAT and FLOUR were held for an advance of id. to 2d, 47 70 fb, and 6d, 47 bbl and sack, which, bowever, che ked sales, and set can therefore only quote them dearer. Outs were also held for more money, but no positive advance could be established. Barker, Bass and Fass met with a fair sale at laterates. Indian Corn was in fair request but at rather lower prices, 33 to 35/6 47 quarter, being the range, at which sales were made of Yellow, Mixed and White.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 5, 1858.—There has been a more general demand for Cotton to-day, and the

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 3, 1838.—There has been a more general demant for Cotton to-day, and the sales exceed 12,000 bales (10,220 American), 4,000 on speculation and for export. Prices have advanced | \$P.B. April 6-We have to report a continuance of active demand in Cotton, to-day's sales exceeding 14,000 bales, 4,000 for export, 2,000 on speculation. Holders have been enabled to establish an advance of i \$P.B. upon the current rates of last Thursday, for American, and \$P.B. in Surat.

### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Through the columns of your widely read journal let me note one of the "first fruits," in a legal way, of the Dred Scott decision in our "smoky city." George Gardner, a respectable, hard-working, industrious col ored man, yelept "a chattel," had become surety to a large amount for a city tax collector, who afterward became a defaulter. Suit was had upon his bond by the city, and the case went to the Jury last night. Judge Hampton charged the Jury that, notwithstanding the hardship of the case, they must not allow their sympathies to interfere, and that a verdict should be rendered for the plaintiff—the city. The Jury were out all night, and this morning came into Court with a verdict for defendant, on the grounds contended for by his counsel, viz., that under the Dred Scott decision he was not a citizen, but a chattel, and that the Finance Committee had acted with signal negligence in taking Gardner, who under this decision was no bond at all. They, therefore, as I have said, found for the defendant. The verdict is just now the all-absorbing topic, and gives unbounded satisfaction in our liberty-loving trainly was a legal novelty, and has created a buzz among the gentlemen of the long robe. It will go up to our Court of Appeals, where, of course It certainly was a legal nov it will be reversed, as in that upper atmosphere of courts in this State, contrary to laws governing the natural atmosphere, it becomes dense and more impure astycu ascend.

The dough faces on that bench are fit and proper re-

flections, in an infinitesimally small way, of the dough-faces that libel the nation, under the name of "The Supreme Court of the United States," at Washington

So much for Dred Scott, and its workings among a

community of freemen "Who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain." The Shamocracy are sorely exercised in regard to Lecompton. In our recent Spring elections it has defeated them in every township in the county. There are not ten men in the rank and file of this once "Grand Army of the "Democracy (')" in this county, who indere this high-handed outrage upon Kansas. In so saying, I of course do not include the army of office-holders and hunters with which this place, in common holders and hunters with which this place, in common with all others, abounds. Strychnine and nux venica Lever did half such execution in the extermination of rate and other vermin, as Lecompton has done in Western Pennsylvania. I commend the nos trum to pill peddiers and others of that ilk, who would fair, like De Quincey, philosophize over "murder (professional, of ccurse!) as one of the fine arts."

We anticipate in Pennsylvania the certain election of cur State ticket this Fall. The leaders of the

Shamocracy themselves admit it. There can and will be no doubt about it if reasonable care is taken in the selection of our standard bearers. Judge McLane of this city, ex-Gov. Pollock of Milton and Mr. Meredith of Philadelphia are spoken of in connection with the of Philadelphia are spoken of in connection with the Supreme Judgeship. They are all first-rate men, and the selection of any one of them as the nominee would be tantamount to an election. We will have, in addition, to elect a Canal Commissioner. The Nominating Convention will assemble in Harrisburg in June. The terms of the call embrace "all those who are opin posed to the present National Administration," and is comprehensive entuch to make itself felt in the comprehensive entucks to make itself felt in the comprehensive entucks to make itself felt in the comprehensive entucks the co "posed to the present National Administration, and is comprehensive enough to make itself felt in numbers and influence in every part and parcel of the State. "Lecomp'on" will do the rest. It was too villainous a dose for the stomach of even poor old Pennsylvania, which the experience of 56 taught us can swallow almost anything. But enough of politics. Our rivers are up, and the steamboats, our staple, and trusty cartiers are doing excellent service as well

Our rivers are up, and the steamboats, our staple, and trusty carriers are doing excellent service as well for their owners as for our city. The wharves are crowded with merchandise and emigrants, and life and activity are visibly manifesting themselves. In a stroll over the levee an hour ago, I was gratined beyond measure at the prospect or reviving business.

Hackett, the inimutable—Falstaff out-Falstaffed—is here at present, playing at the new National Theater to crowded houses. He plays, if possible, better than I have ever seen him, and never was is happer or better condition. Sitting beside him to-day at dinner, I could tot see a wrinkle additional to those which old Time had furrowed years ago. He informs me old Time had furrowed years ago. He informs me that he is in his fifty-eighth year. Next week Miss Cushman is expected at Miss Kimberly's Theater. Mention these facts for the benefit of your traveling Gothamites, who might otherwise think us backwoods. Gothamites, who might otherwise think us backwoods-men or frontieramen. The breath of Spring is over us all to-day. Every person one meets seems to have caught its spirit. Buds and blossoms and leaves are peeping, and everywhere reminding one that the reign of the Winter is over and gone.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF KNNSAS,-Prof. Hawn. MINERAL RESOURCES OF KINNAS,—Prof. Hawn, Assistant State Geologist of Missouri, who is about to publish a book on the agricultural and mineral character of Kansas, estimates the coal area of eastern Kansas at 17,000 square miles. He also is of opinion that the Permian formation in Kansas contains gypsum sufficient to regenerate and fertilize the arid plans in the western portion of the Territory.

Every Spring, about the 1st of April, the Long leland and Staten Island shores of the bay and the regions in the neighborhood of classic Communipaw begin to present a scene of life and activity to which they are strangers during a good portion of the year. The approach of the shal season rouses the inhabitants to unwonted activity, and they wake from the listless indifference with which they have witnessed the Autumn and Witter pass by them, and set to work with a zeal worthy of the very highest cause. This activity is encouraged and fostered by the advent among them e large parties of fishermen from up the Hudson, with their attendant satellites in the shape of sandry overgrown yeaths, whose duties, recompensed by small pay and good feed, will be more fully detailed hereafter. They are rude customers, all of them-beisterous and jelly, and not over-choice, though vigorous and original, in language during the Spring-to them the season of giory and achievement; and quiet and sub-

dued, even to melancholy, during the other seasons of the year, when their energies are restricted to the less

glorious and less lucrative branches of their profession.

such as clamming and celling, varied perhaps with an

occasional trip to Boston or Portland before the mast

of a "down east" schooner. Their life has but few pleasures beyond catching fish and drinking whisky

SHAD FISHING IN THE BAY.

and few duties of greater importance than keeping their nets in order. Just previous to their arrival extensive preparations for the fishing season are made also by the parties who, residing on the shore, are engaged in another branch of the same business—the "gill net" lishery.
Who has not noticed the forests of shad poles in the bay, resembling huge reeds, and looking in the distance like the masts of pigmy vessels! Who does not remen her wondering in childhood what possible affinty could exist between these poles and the fish-wheter they marked the fishes resting-place as buoys indicate the locality of rocks, or whether the fishes themselves crowded around them, ambitious to be cap-tured, eager for the fig ? Many of these poles are of great length, two or three being sometimes spliced to-gether when they are designed for deep water, the ergth thus averaging from forty to one hundred and ten feet. They form no small item in the fisherman's expenses, being valued at from \$3 to \$5 each. A man on Staten Island lately purchased a lot of long straight poles and paid \$10 spiece for them, standing as they were uncut in the woods. The process of driving them nto the ground also increases their expense to a small degree. A party of four or five men row out in the stream to the spot selected by them previously, towing after them another boat laden with poles. The princi-ple upon which they select a site is that the deeper the water the more fish they will catch. The poles are each carefully lowered endwise to the bottom, and when one end reaches the soft mud at the bottom of the water, a spar is fastened to the pole horizontally at some distance above the water, and upon this the whele beat's crew jump with all their weight, and the huge pole is speedily sunk to the required depth, descending sometimes three feet at a jurp. Much complaint has been made of the abstruction of the channel by means of the shad poles, and a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature forbidding any person to sink them in the bay. This obnoxious law was partially repealed by the present Legislature. and certain limits were defined within which it is permitted to place shad poles. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that the fishermen will give much attention to the fact of there being any such restrictions upon their business. Indeed the po es appear to extend this year a greater distance into the stream than

on the beach until the succeeding Spring. By the time the poles have all been adjusted and set the busy season upon the shore commences, super-induced by the arrival of the above-mentioned northern fishermen. Now, nets are overhauled and repaired boats caulked and put in order, oars and thole-pins locked to, and every necessary preparation made for the arrival of the finny visitors; and while we are awaiting their arrival, let us say a few words about

they did last year, a fact which causes the users of

drift rets much annoyance, as the nets become en-

tangled on the poles and are more easily torn than dis-

ergaged. At least one hundred dollars worth of nets

have been destroyed in the bay in that manner this

season. The poles do not offer much obstruction to

navigation, as the springy bottom in which they stand

permits them to bend and lean over until entirely sub-

merged, without losing their hold, and vessels conse-

quently can brush directly over them. They are only

eft in the water while the shad run, and at the close

of the season are carefully taken up and stored away

themselves.

The Shad is a member of the family Clupeidæ, a famly which, though not numerous in species, includes a series of fish of the highest importance in an economical point of view. The herring, anchovy, pilchard and sprat belong to it, as does also that favorite of London ionres, the whitehait. All of these fishes have small nouths, and either very small teeth or none at all, and they are therefore but ill adapted to prey on other tishes, and are mostly obliged to find their subsistence n the myriads of minute animals diffused throughout the waters of the ocean, or lurking among the weeds at the bettom. They are all of them eminently migraory in their habits, traversing, at different seasons, the entire ocean, and performing their journeys in immense schools, to which fact one of them, the herring, owes its name, it being derived from the German word he Cuvier separated the shad from the signifying army. Clupeidæ proper from the circumstance of there being a notch or emargination in its upper jaw, not observable in the other branches of the family, and assigned to it the name ALOSA. In other respects the generic characters are identical in both. The shad is found in Great Britain and Europe as well as in this country, but is by no means so great a favorite there as here. The English or Twaite shad, called on the Continent the May fish, is coarse, dry and insipid in flavor. The Alice shad, which is caught in Scotland, is of better flavor, richer and more esteemed. The spawning time in England does not commence until the second week in July, nor do they enter the rivers there from the sea before the month of May. They are sometimes called, in Great Britain, mother of herrings, and sometimes rick herrings, the first of which names may, perhaps, be intended for mouther of herrings, shad having a disagreeable habit of feeding upon the small individuals of their own class when crustaces, of which they are most fend, are not readily available." With regard to the young shad, there has been much doubt manifested as to what manner of fish they were, and until the year 18:8 it was supposed in England that the whitebait and the young shad were identical. Yarrell demonstrated the incorrectness of this supposition, and decided the whitebalt to be an independent species, which it has ver since continued to be, to the great satisfaction of ertain corporations of the City of London, who repair appually to the towns of Greenwich or Blackwall, or he Thames, to partake of a whitebait dinger. Little is known of the habits of the shad, beyond the

fact of its periodical migrations to the fresh-water rivers for the purpose of depositing its spawn, in which respect it differs from the herring and pilchard, which spawn on the coast, in salt water, and seldom ascend vers above the mean line of separation between salt and fresh water. Like the salmon, it lingers some time ir brackish water before ascending into the fresh-an important fact in its natural history. It is well known that the water at the mouths of rivers is usually warmer, by several degrees, than that of either the river or the sea in those neighborhoods owing to the want of compenstration of the two liquids, on account of their different densities. The shad finds it necessary to resort to this warm water for the development of its spawn, and, accordingly, several weeks usually clapse between the time of its first appearance in the bay, and its arrival at the spawcing place. It is at this time that its flesh is in best order for the table, and it deteriorates rapidly as the rose mature and spawning ime approaches.

The purpose of the shad appears to be to serve a "This is probably the derivation of the name, as it is also called Southand "eff herring," that is, herring plague.

food for the innumerable piscivorous inhabitants of the ren, and its existence is accordingly supposed to be auddealy terminated in this manner after it has lived but a single season, in which space of time it attains a ruffcient maturity to carry out the desigs of the creation in the propagation of its species to an extent paralleled only in the fish kingdom and in some tribes of insects and in fusctive. The shad commences its northward journey about the first of April, according to the warmth of the season, entering the rivers in immense shoals along the coast from the Savannah to the Kennebec, in which latter it is caught sometimes as late as August. In this State the last "run" of shad enters the Hudson toward the latter part of May, two months after its first ward the latter part of May, two months after to fire appearance in the bay. When they have accorded the fresh water about 80 miles they proceed to make provi-sion for the next year's supply of the New-York tables. by depositing their spawn, which they do by opening a farrow in the gravel at the bottom of the river, into which the spawn of the female is carefully dropped and left there for the action of the tide to wash to it the milt of the male, by which it is impregnated. In the English species, according to Yarrell, the operation of spawning is attended with some degree of difficulty, nd is accompanied by a violent lashing of the tail, as though they required powerful muscular exertion to disencumber themselves of the matured roe. The noise produced in this manner, it is said, may be heard at a considerable distance in still weather.

This operation being performed, the first part of the

shad's mission is fulfilled, and it returns in the Summer in a weak and emaciated condition to the sea, where it soon falls a prey to the appetite of voracious and more powerful fishes. The number of eggs deand more powerful fishes. The number of eggs de-posited by a single female is estimated at 45,000. These lie undisturbed in the gravel where they were dropped for a period of from four to six weeks, at the end of which time the young shad make their appearance about the size of pins. They sport about in the fresh water, feeding upon animalcules and crustaces, until a length of several inches. They then, according to the fishermen, as the weather grows cold, hasten southward, where they remain until the following Spring, when they return to the cool waters of the northern rivers and deposit their spaws, after which they re enter the ocean to meet, in their turn, the fate experienced by their parents the preceding Summer. Others assert that they find their way in early youth to the waters about the north pole, and thence make the circuit of the ocean, striking the coast of Georgia early in the Spring. The migratory character of the shad has also been denied by some writers, who describe them as passing the Winter buried in the mud at the bottom of the sea. Mr. R. L. Pell of Ulster County, in a paper read lately before the American Institute on the subject of fishes, said: Shad are not organized for living in the mud, and the structure of their air bladders prevents them from siaking in deep water. Their form indicates clearly that they were designed by nature to swim near the surface of the sea, and to be always in motion." Their structure would certainly show them to be capable of immense powers of locomotion, and it would perhaps be difficult otherwise to account for the presence of the immense number of bones which go to make up the framework of their bodies, unless, indeed, the delicate flavor of the fish is owing to their presence, in verification of the saying, that ' the nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat." Allian says that shad have acute organs of hearing, and that they are very susceptible to the sounds of musical instruments, by means of which they may sometimes be attracted to the surface. According to the same writer, they are also affected by thunder, and upon hearing it, while ascending rivers, will turn about and hasten to the depths of the ocean. As we have said, our information on the subject of the shad's peculiarities is meager, for notwithstanding that by its peculiar organization it is able to live in fresh as well as in salt water, few attempts have been made that we know of to breed it, and the little information we have of its habits is mostly based on the traditions of the fishermen.

The shad fishery in the bay is conducted in two ways : with drift nets and with gill nets, to which we

have already referred. The drift nets are made of fine

wine knitted together in meshes of about an inch-quare, and are usually 250 fathoms in length and 20 or

0 feet wide. They are oblong in form, and are provided with floats and leads, after the manner of the auient Egyptians. Two or three men go out in a boat with a drift net carefully folded in a huge wooden tray. One end of the net is placed in the water, and the boat is rowed gently across the stream until the entire net is payed out. This operation must be delicately per-formed, otherwise the net would become tangled, and it would then be impossible to set it. When the whole net is in the water, it assumes a nearly perpendicular position owing to the weights on the bottom, and is not more than one-half as long as when it is on shore, the pressure of the current stretching the meshes perpendicularly as well as laterally. It may easily be imagined that it is totally unmanageable in its pro tien, and must be permitted to float along at the mercy of the tides. A rope attached to one end of the net is retained by those in the boat, and by gently and constantly rowing down the stream the net is made to assume a slight curve. The fishes now swimming up the bay in the direction of fresh water encounter the net, and before they are aware of its presence run their heads through the meshes and are unable to extricate themselves, the size of their bodies preventing their going forward, and their gills present ing an insurmountable obstacle to their retree'. After drifting in this manner for some time-often as ong as seven or eight hours—the net is carefully raised from the water, which is done by first lifting the end to which the rope is attached and then rowing lowly toward the other end, raising the rest of it of the way. As the net is drawn from the water it is coiled, the fishes still hanging in the meshes, in the large tray in which it was brought from the shore, and by this means it is prevented from becoming tangled and tore. Upon reaching the shore the tray is handed over to the boys, who immediately set to work to disengage the fish, in doing which every fold of the net is carefully examined and every snarl carefully undone. Several hundred fishes are sometimes taken at a single baul. These are thrown into large baskets as fast as they are loosened, while the nets are carefully stretched out on frames, where they are suffered to remain until perfectly dry, the result of which is that they are serviceable for a very much lorger time than they otherwise would be. While they are drying they are again carefully examined, inch by inch, and every hole or rupture is immediately repaired. The fish in the mean me are stored away until the arrival of the smack, which brings them up to Washington Market, that grand reservoir of all manner of beasts that walk, fly or swim. The gill-net fishery is similarly conducted, except that the nets are fastened to the poles of which we have speken, and are suffered to remain there until the tide turns, as it is only possible to set or raise them during high or low water, when there is little or no current. The drift-nets, on the contrary, are set and raised at any stage of the tide, and accordingly while the fish are running, boats may be seen drifting at all hours of the day, and sometimes through the entire night. When the shad grow scarce, when the hauls are smaller, and especially when intelligence is received of the presence of shad up the river, the fishermen leave the bay to try their luck further up the stream, and to endeavor to head off the fish on their way to the spaws. ng grounds. And so at length the bay is deserted by

quiet reigns again until the following Spring. It would be next to impossible to make a correct estimate of the quantity of shad brought to this city every season, but that it is very great is proved by the arge number of persons engaged in the traffic. Shad are sold in the markets and in the streets, they are shipped to the interior of the State, and they are salted and pickled for Winter consumption. This Spring, however, the number will probably not equal that of other seasons, owing to their having stolen a march on the fishermen by arriving earlier than usual by two or three weeks, when no preparations were made for their

fishermen, the poles are taken from the water, and